

Ministry
of the
Environment

Water Resources Report 13

Hon. Harry C. Parrott, D.D.S., Minister Graham W.S. Scott, Deputy Minister



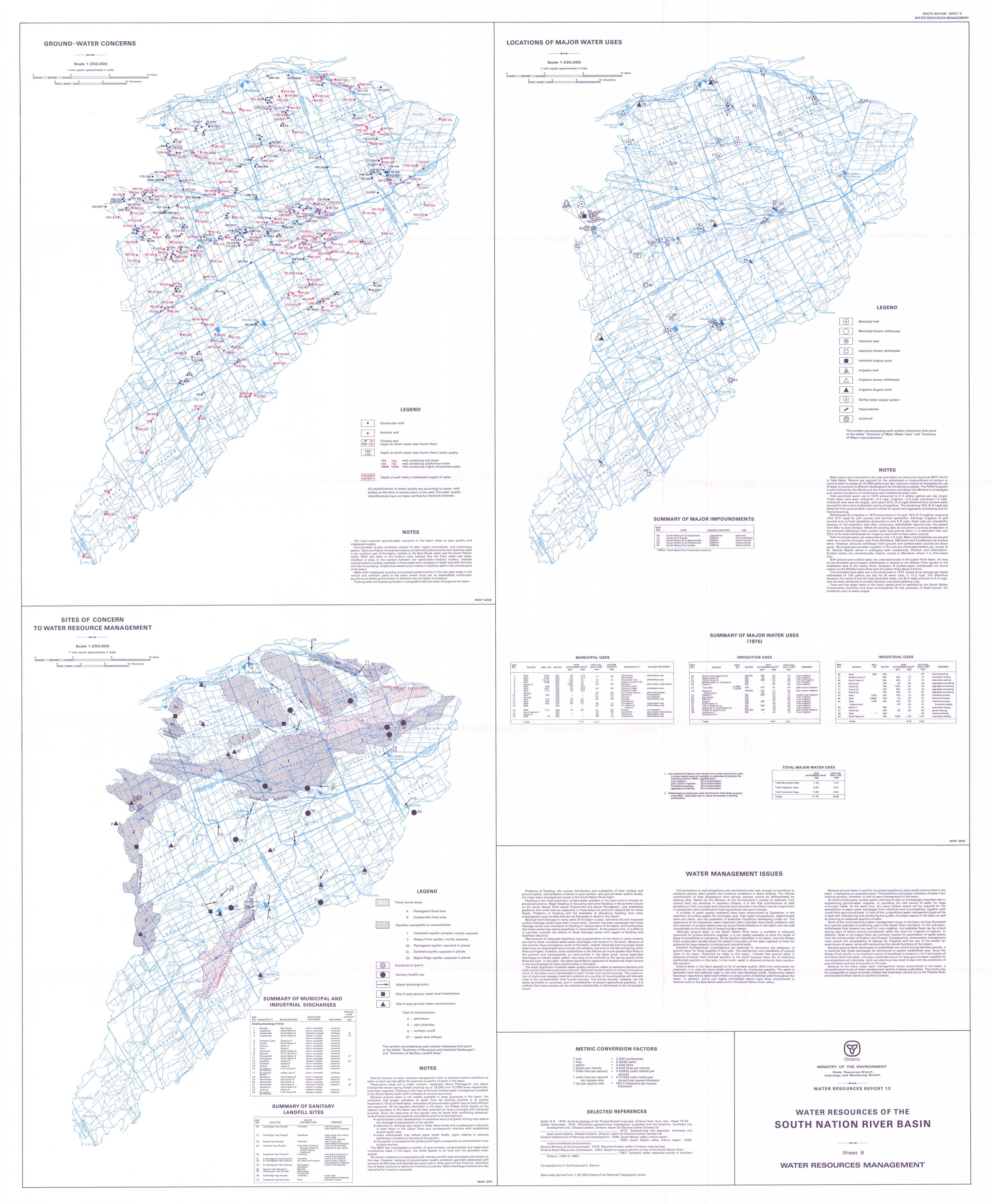
Water Resources
of the
South Nation River Basin

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TD 403 .W77 Water resources of the South Nation River basin /

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WATER RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH NATION RIVER BASIN

Sheet 1

CLIMATE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

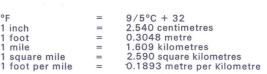
SELECTED REFERENCES Bostock, H.S., 1970, Physiographic subdivisions of Canada, *in* Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada (Douglas, R. J. W., editor); Geol. Surv. Can., Economic Geology Rept. No. 1. Brown, D. M., McKay, G. A., and Chapman, L. J., 1968, The climate of southern Ontario; Can. Dept. Transp.,

Environment Canada, published monthly, Monthly record, meteorological observations in Canada; Atmos. ____1976, Surficial geology, Ottawa, Ontario and Quebec; Geol. Surv. Can., Open File 366. ____1976, Surface materials and terrain features, Winchester topographic sheet; Geol. Surv. Can., Open File

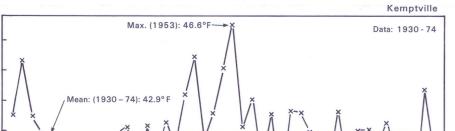
354.
______, and Gadel, N. R., 1976, Surface materials and terrain features, Russell topographic sheet; Geol. Surv. Can., Open File 367.
Sharpe, D. R., and Edwards, W. A. D., 1975, Quaternary geology, Merrickville area; Ont. Div. Mines, Prelim. Map P. 991. Terasmae, J., 1965, Surficial geology of the Cornwall and St. Lawrence seaway project areas, Ontario; Geol. Surv. Can., Bull. 121. Wilson, A. E., 1946, Geology, Ottawa-Cornwall, Ontario and Quebec; Can. Dept. Energy Mines Resour., Map 852A. Cartography by D. Griffin and D. Bonner.

Base maps derived from 1:50 000 sheets of the National Topographic series

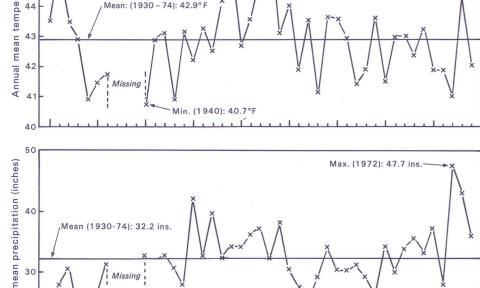
METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS



CLIMATE

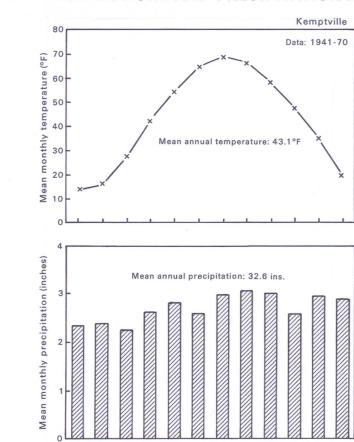


ANNUAL TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION



1930 1940 1950 1960 1970

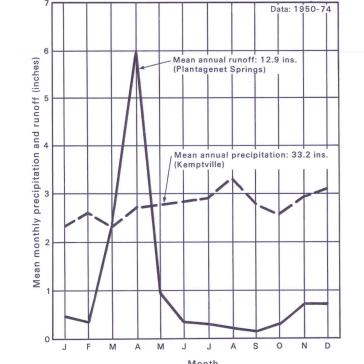
MONTHLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION NORMALS



The South Nation River basin is located in the Eastern Counties Climatic Region as delineated by Brown et al (1968). The long-term climatic records at Kemptville are considered representative for the area and are used to illustrate the annual and monthly variations of temperature and precipitation. Mean annual temperature for the region is 43°F with an extreme low of -40°F and an extreme high of 104°F. Mean annual precipitation is 33 inches, mean annual snowfall is 80 inches, and mean annual evapotranspiration is 22 inches. The mean annual length of growing season is 195 days and extends between April 15 and October 28.

Severe droughts have been reported in the vicinity of Ottawa in 1964 and 1965; during the drought in 1965, "hay crops failed on many farms and it was necessary to market cattle for want of feed" (Brown et al., 1968).

MEAN MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND RUNOFF



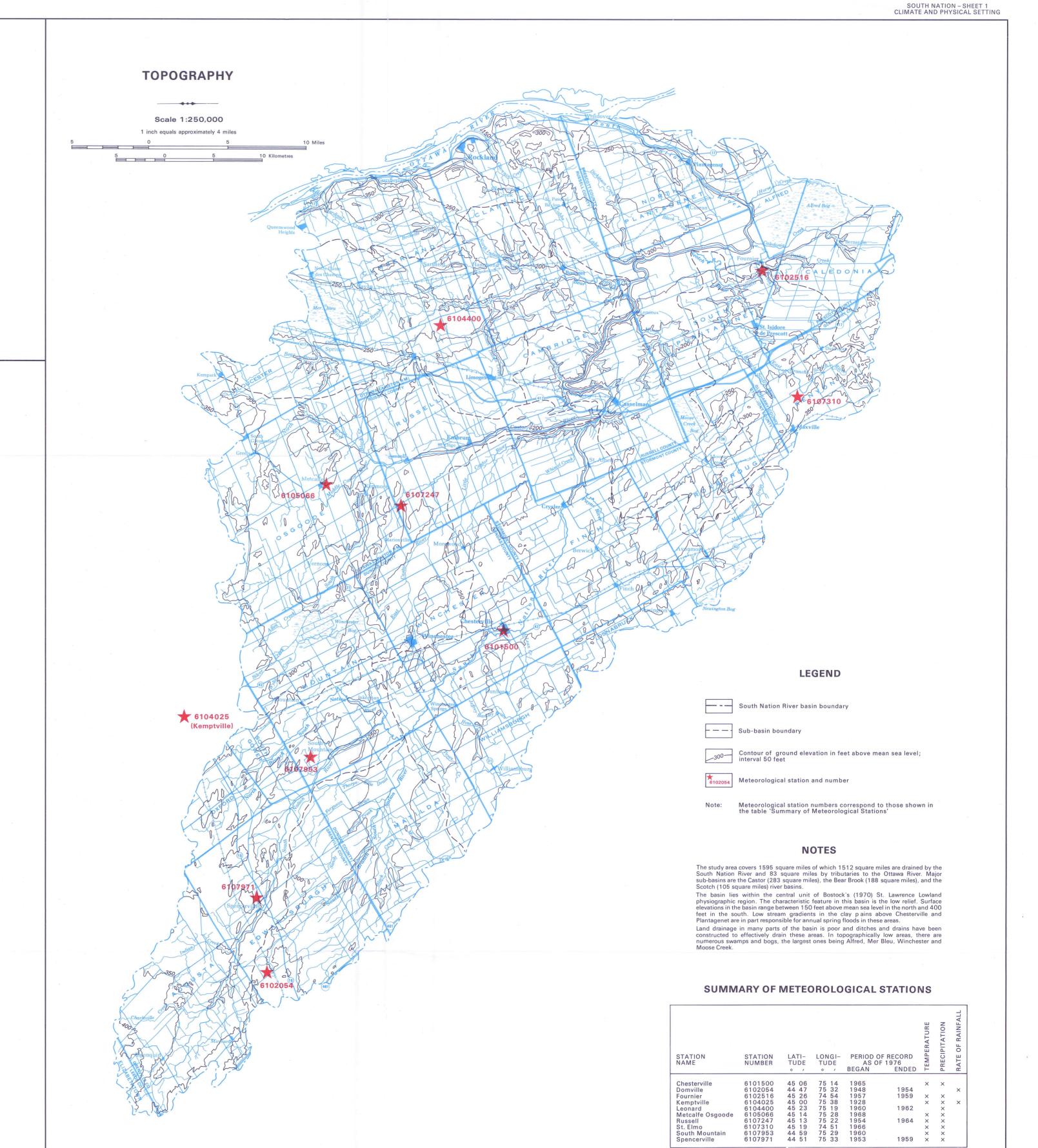
ANNUAL WATER BUDGETS

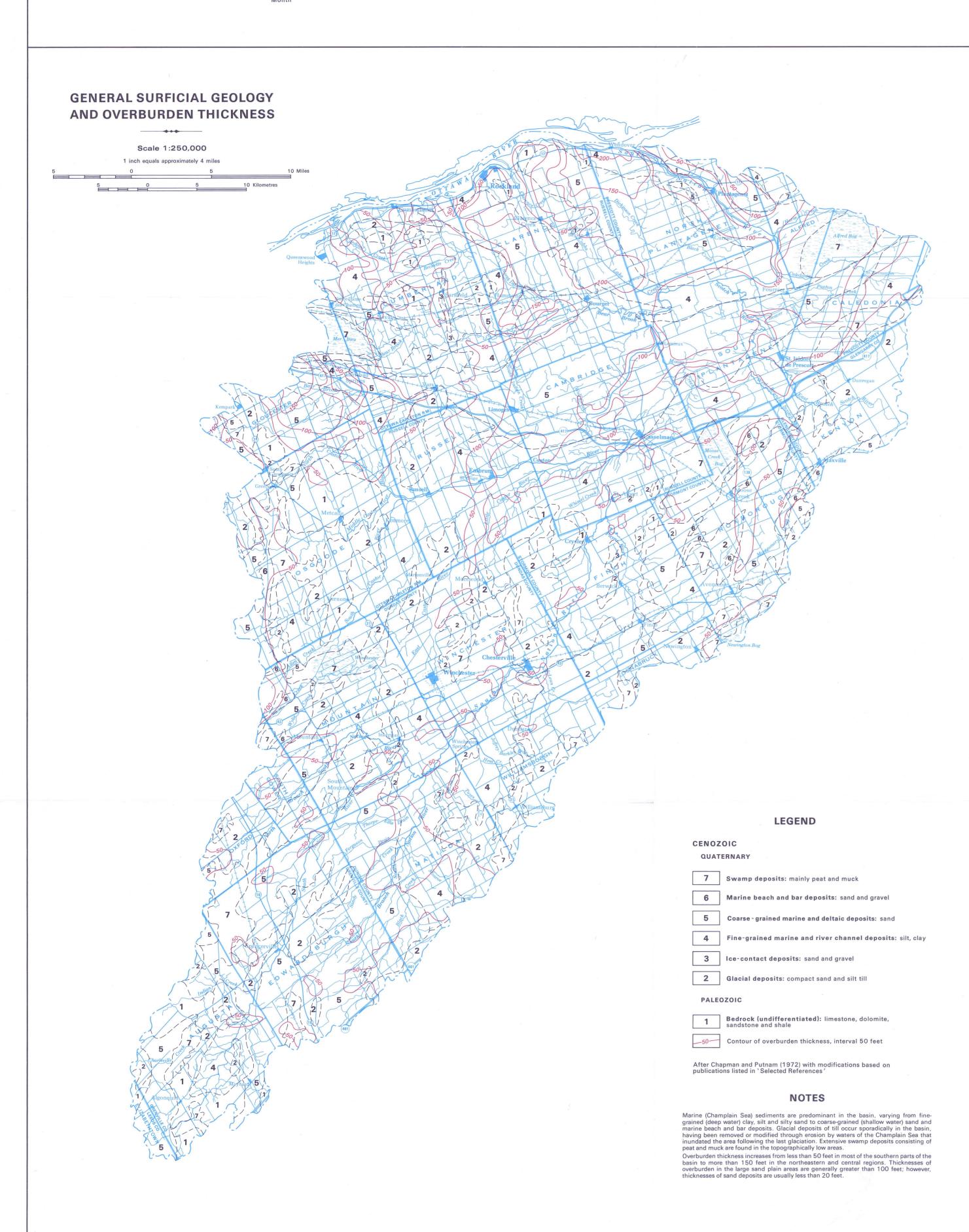
 $P = R + ET^*$

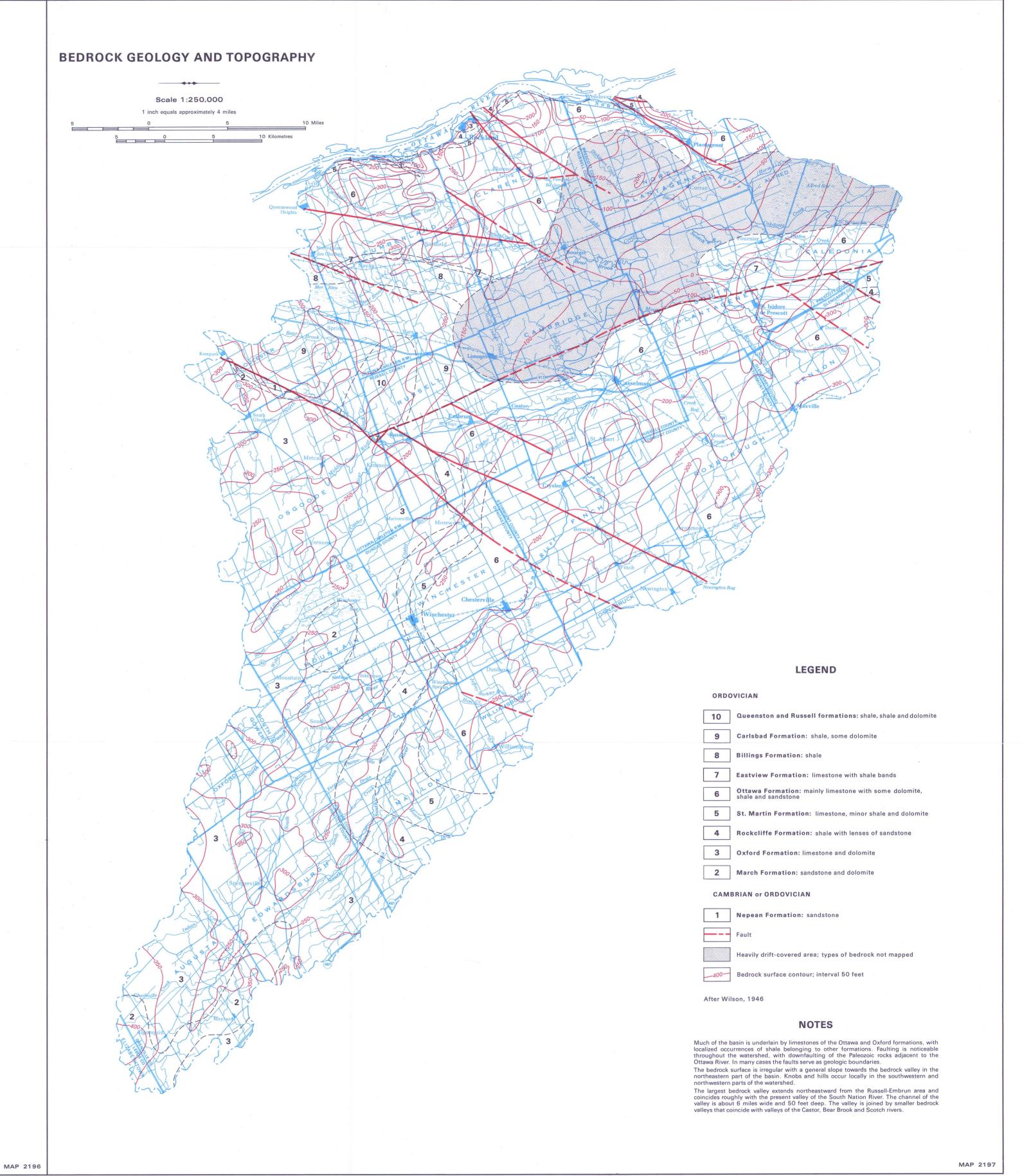
25-year average (1950-74):	33.2′′ 100%	=	12.9" 39%	++	20.3′′ 61%
5-year wet period (1970-74):	38.4" 100%	=	18.4" 48%	++	20.0′′ 52%
5-year dry period (1960-64):	29.3" 100%	=	9.8" 33%	++	19.5" 67%
$^{\bullet}\text{ET}$ represents the difference between precipitation (P) and runoff (R), the main components being evaporation and transpiration				main	

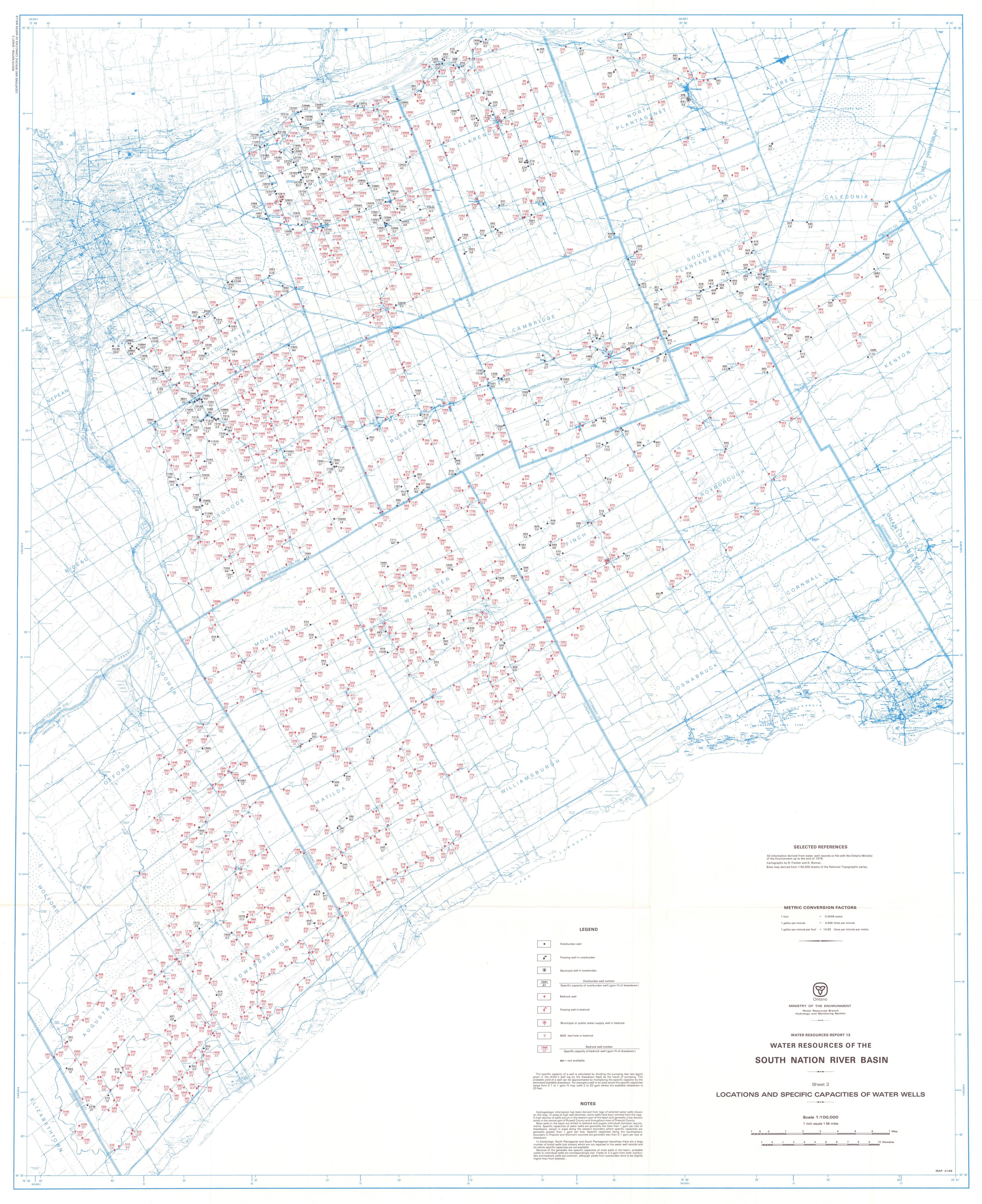
NOTES

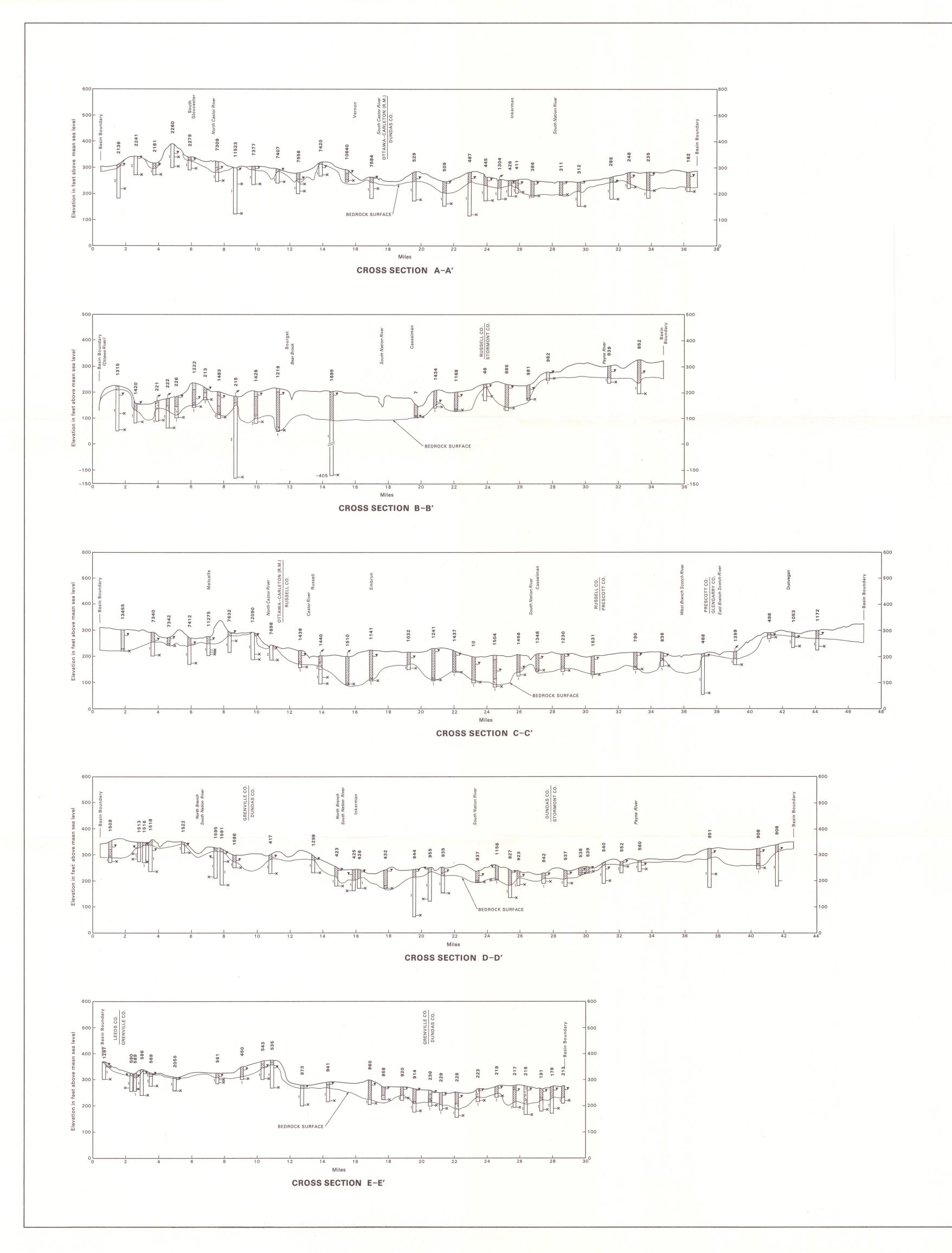
Average annual streamflow (R) from 1950 to 1974 accounts for approximately 39% of the average annual precipitation (P), with approximately 61% being lost through evapotranspiration (ET). The ground-water component of streamflow (baseflow) can not be measured directly and has been estimated from the daily stream discharge exceeded 60% of the time. Average annual baseflow for the 25 year period is 1.8 inches or about 5% of the average annual precipitation.

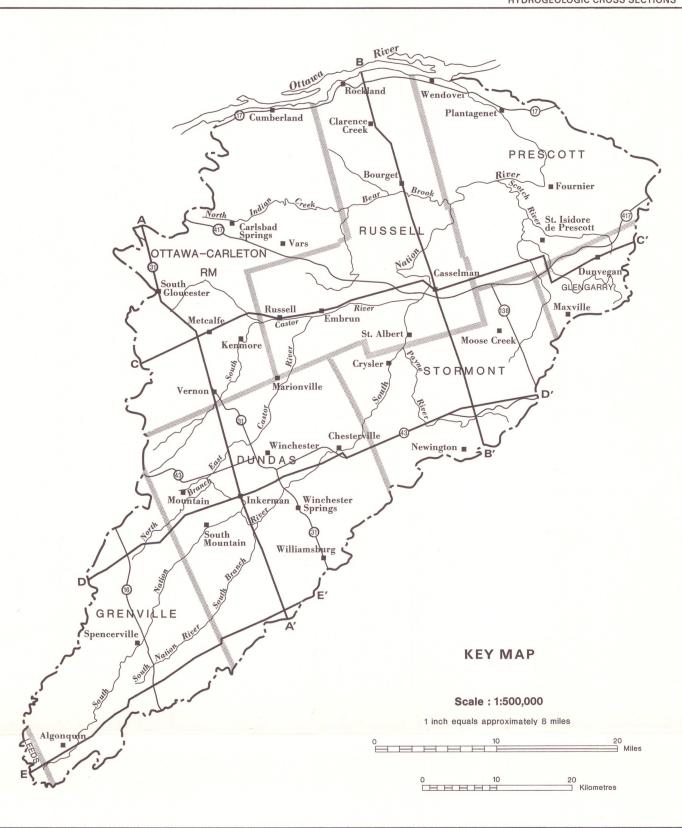












LEGEND

Clay, silt, till

Sand

Sand and gravel

Sand and gravel

1 Limestone

1 Limestone
2 Shale

▼ Static water level

Flowing well

Level at which water was found

537 Water well record number

Cartography by D. Griffin.

All information derived from water well records on file with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment up to the end of 1976.

METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

1 foot = 0.3048 metre 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres

NOTES

The bedrock immediately beneath the overburden consists mainly of limestone and shale of Ordovician age. Fractures in these rocks yield only moderate amounts of water to wells. The overburden deposits consist primarily of clays, silts and tills, all of which have low permeabilities and generally do not yield significant amounts of water to wells.

In northern areas, clays of predominantly marine origin are in many places overlain by fine sands that yield small amounts of water to domestic wells (left portion of cross section B-B'). Lenticular and discontinuous layers of sand and gravel (commonly known by drillers as black gravel) are found immediately above the bedrock (cross sections B-B' and C-C'). These deposits are generally thin (less than 10 feet) and yield moderate amounts of water to wells.

Extensive deposits of highly permeable sands and gravels are found only along the western boundary of the basin (left portion of cross section C-C'). These deposits are generally over 50 feet thick and often yield large amounts of water.

In the southern parts of the basin, overburden deposits are generally thin (less than 50 feet) and are predominantly clays, silts and tills (right portion of cross section A-A'). Discontinuous layers of sand and gravel are found immediately above bedrock but most wells obtain water from bedrock, which is dolomitic limestone (cross sections D-D' and E-E'), because bedrock wells have generally low maintenance costs.



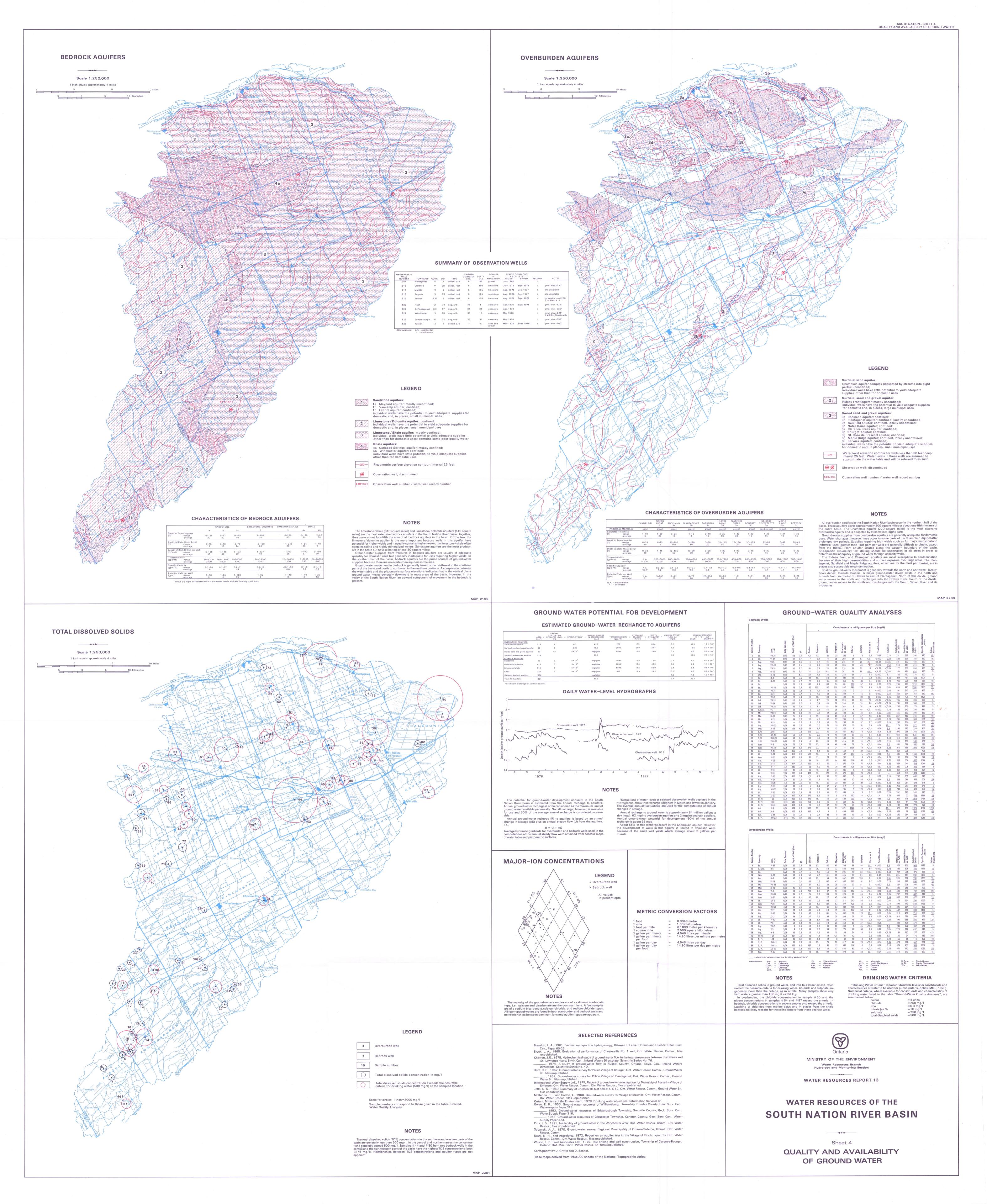
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Water Resources Branch
Hydrology and Monitoring Section

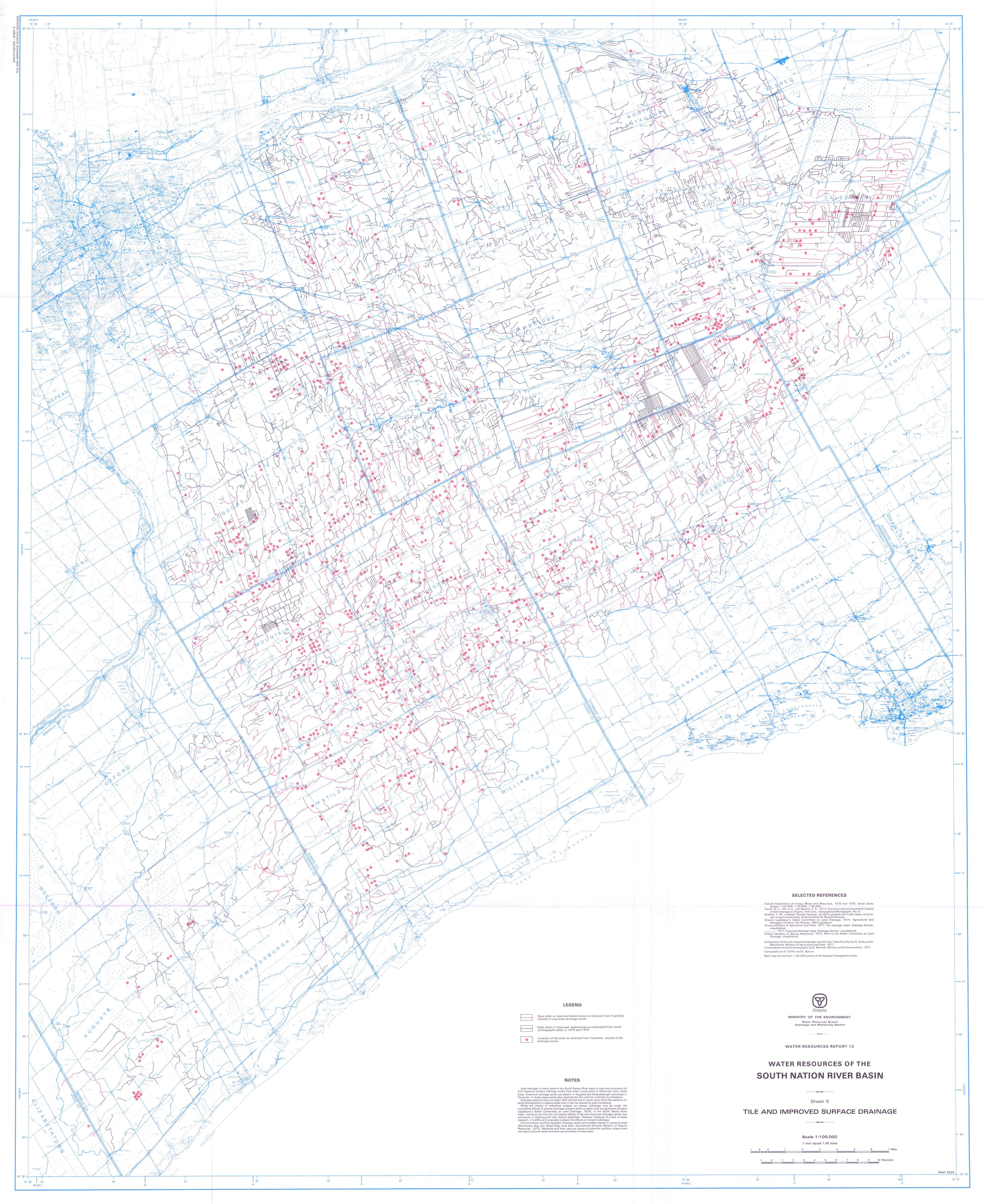
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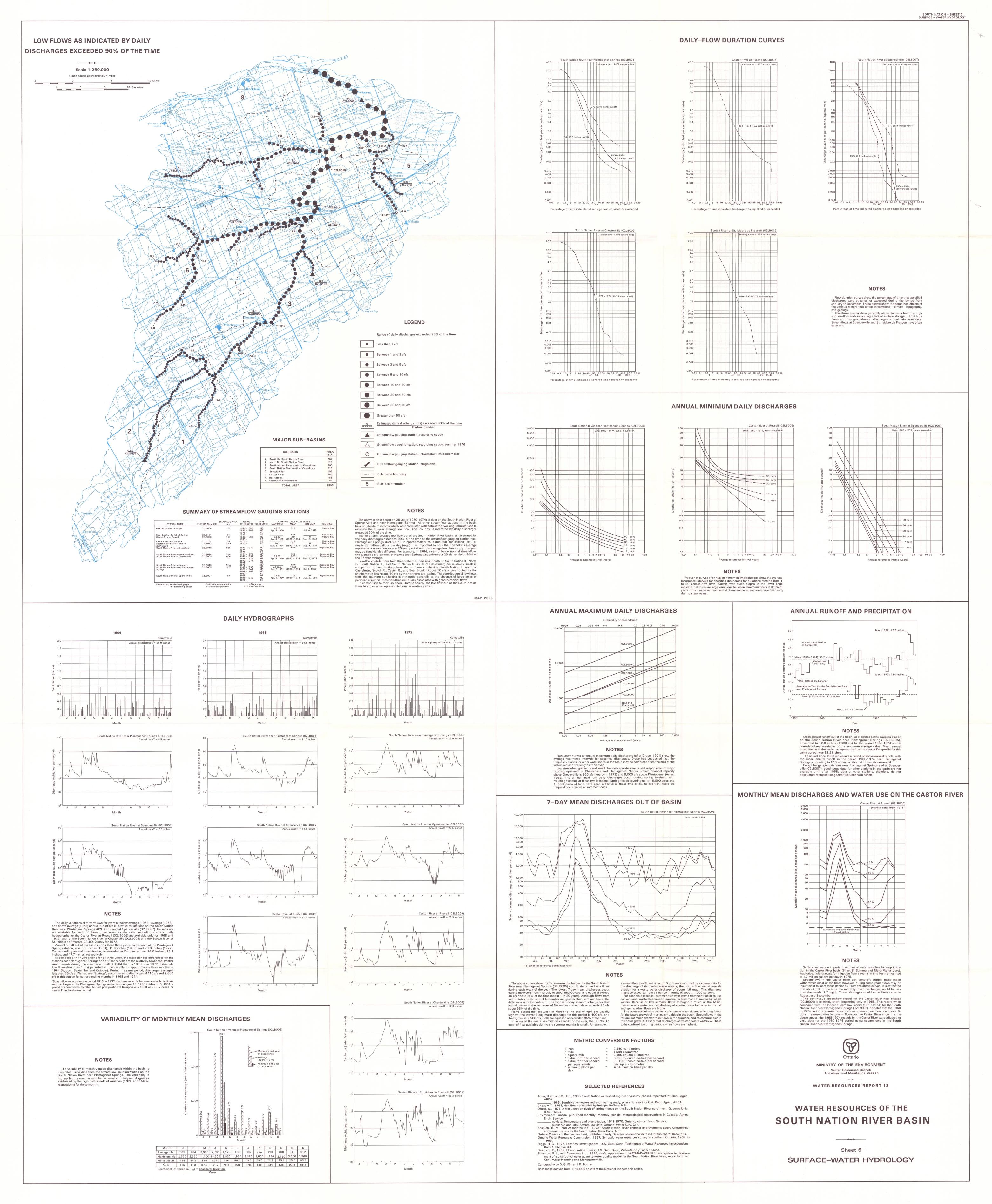
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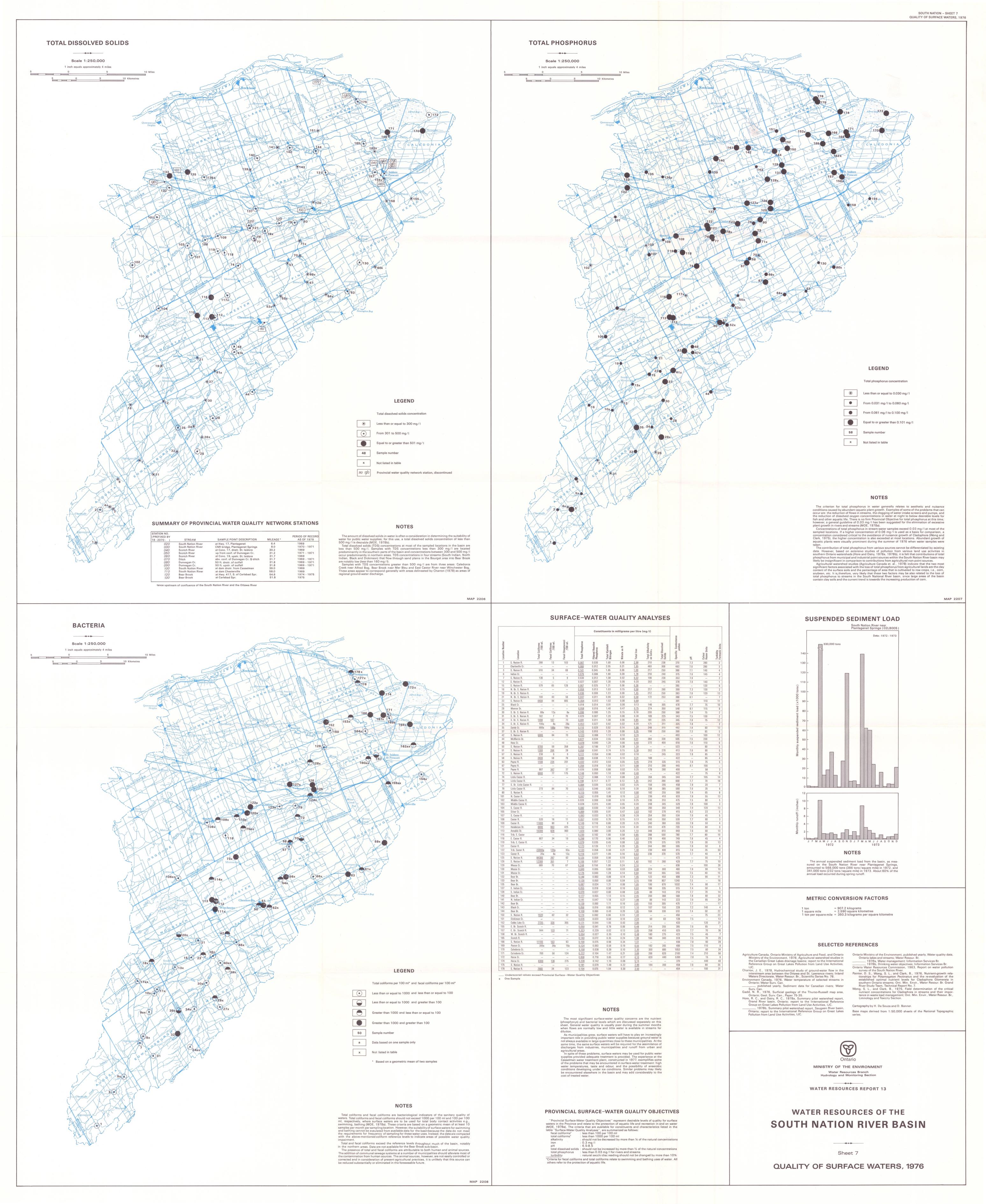
Sheet 3

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS









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Sheet 5.	Tile and Improved Surface Drainage
Sheet 6.	Surface Water Hydrology
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